

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1850.

At an early hour yesterday morning the remains of the late lamented President of the United States were removed from their temporary resting place, in the receiving vault of the Congressional Cemetery, and deposited in a mourning car prepared for their reception, in order to be transported to their last earthly abode. Col. TAYLOR, the respected brother of the deceased, and Col. BLISS, his esteemed son-in-law, and former military aid, accompanied by Messrs. FENDALL and WALLACE, District Attorney and Marshal, and several other citizens of Washington, formed the sad escort hence to Baltimore, whence the two first named gentlemen, with the rest of the assistants, proceeded with the body on its way to Louisville, Kentucky, where, as we understand, it is to be placed in the burial place on the family estate.

Thus have we lost from among us the last melancholy memento of the presence of ZACHARY TAYLOR. Who can forget the day when that much-vaunted form first appeared in our streets? It seems as if the shouts of his enthusiastic welcome were yet sounding in our ears; and now—after so brief, so transient an enjoyment of the highest honors that man can confer—what is left but the funeral hearse, the coffin, and the shroud? It is like some bright but fleeting dream. But not so the substantial, ever-enduring glory that illustrates the name of ZACHARY TAYLOR. Death may rob us of his presence; the departing train may bear away even his mouldering dust; but neither death nor time can take from the hearts of his countrymen the ineffable remembrance of his virtues or his deeds. To those at a distance he was known only as the brave, firm, indomitable leader, the upright and sagacious ruler; but to us, who were privileged with a nearer view, he was yet more favorably known by the winning charm of a child-like simplicity, a gentleness and benevolence of nature, a guileless singleness of mind, such as is rarely seen, especially on the field of glory and the seats of power. All men, truly great, must command respect; men eminently virtuous are sure of our veneration; but such men as he, as our lamented Chief Magistrate, win at once our love. Never was a high station occupied by a more unpretending spirit. Power had no influence to intoxicate, praise no power to pervert him. As simple as the man whom Sterne's graphic pencil has drawn on every heart, he possessed a Spartan firmness which nothing could move. Neither trained to politics nor highly cultivated by education, his mind possessed an intuitive clearness and strength, which enabled it to go at once to the essential points of every question submitted to him; and when he had made up his judgment, it was fixed and inflexible. We have had many more brilliant talents, never a more upright one. Elevated singly and exclusively by his own merits, he never intrigued for power, nor felt anxious to retain it; and had he been permitted to serve out the entire Presidential term, there is no man who would have relinquished the helm of State and returned to the bosom of domestic life with more heartfelt enjoyment. He fell at his post, loved and honored, and has left a name unsullied by aught that can call a blush into the countenance of relative or friend. And if it is much to say this of one who dies in a private station, how much more is it when said of one who filled the supreme seat of power, which has seduced, corrupted, and morally destroyed so many, in every age and country, of those who have occupied it? Peace to his ashes! undying gratitude for his great and distinguished services! a nation's praise and love for all his illustrious virtues! Be his grave where it may, it will be covered with a wreath of fresh and never to fade.

The suggestion of our correspondent H. possesses the merit of novelty, at least, in this country; but that does not appear to us its only merit; it is the fruit of much reflection, and of a patriotic spirit; and it strikes us that if the plan were carried out to any considerable extent—not to say generally—it would be productive of much of the good which the author claims for it.

THE SOBER SECOND THOUGHT.—It is stated by the New Hampshire Patriot that four-fifths of the prominent men whose names were attached to the letter to Mr. WEBSTER, from that State, were previously actively aiding the abolition excitement. Probably, says the Patriot, every one of the many clergymen among them has preached often upon that question, and urged his hearers to extreme ground upon it. Now they endorse Mr. WEBSTER'S position.

As coincident with the facts stated above, we have the testimony of a very intelligent gentleman, extensively acquainted through the lake borders of the Northwest, that he knew many Abolitionists who, after reading Mr. WEBSTER'S masterly speech of the 7th March, and the great closing speech of Mr. CLAY of the 22d July, had confessed a change of opinion in regard to the propriety of their previous course, and who, while their opinions on the abstract question of slavery remained unchanged, should conceive it their duty, as good citizens and friends of the Union, thereafter to refrain from countenancing any agitation on the subject.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—The Philadelphia papers publish the complete returns of the late election for State officers of Pennsylvania. The aggregates are as follow:

Dem. maj.	
Canal Commissioner.....	Morrison, (D.).....145,809
Auditor General.....	Dungan, (W.).....132,092
Surveyor General.....	Banks, (D.).....143,608
	Snyder, (W.).....130,556
	Brawley, (D.).....141,644
	Henderson, (W.).....131,015

The amendments to the Constitution received 144,622 votes in favor, to 71,103 against; majority 73,520.

The Lavaca (Texas) Advocate says: "It is not a little remarkable that among the opponents to the acceptance of the Peace proposition for the purchase of our Northwestern territory, but few old Texans are to be found."

INDIANA.—The State of Indiana, according to a State Census just taken, has about 188,000 white male adults, being an increase of twenty per cent. in five years. This indicates a population of about 900,000.

The Convention for amending the State constitution, now in session, has decided in favor of biennial sessions of the Legislature by a vote of 124 yeas to 5 nays.

This is the epoch of Conventions, and we heartily wish that they all had in view purposes as praiseworthy and useful as the one which is now in session in Baltimore, consisting of the Editorial Fraternity of Maryland, met together to consult on the condition and improvement of their professional and business-rules, and the general advantage of their vocation as a business concern. One of the objects, which we are glad to perceive they have agreed on, is to petition Congress to abolish the postage on the transmission of newspapers—an object in which the people of the country are as much interested as editors or publishers.

Another subject, one of deep national interest, which has engaged the attention of the Convention, is embraced in the annexed preamble and resolutions, which were reported by a committee and unanimously adopted by the Convention. They are honorable alike to the intelligence and the patriotism of the body; but they are only what might have been expected from a Convention of Marylanders, and especially of Maryland editors:

Whereas, at the first session of the 31st Congress, just closed, a series of measures was adopted, after long and earnest discussion, intended to allay the excitement on the slavery question. And whereas the said measures have given satisfaction to a very large portion of the citizens of the United States, still in different portions of the North and South we see that dissatisfaction on those questions exists, and is giving rise to language and proceedings greatly to be regretted by every true lover of the Union. Therefore, as Conductors of the Press of Maryland, and expressing what we know to be the feelings of the people of the State, as well as our own calm and deliberate judgment, it is hereby

Resolved, That Maryland is infinitely attached to the Union, its constitution, and its laws, and that we will advocate and sustain them.

Resolved, That, as Editors of the Press of Maryland, we approve of the recent measures passed by Congress on the slavery question, deeming them calculated, if carried out faithfully, to restore harmony between the North and the South.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the opposition to those measures which is exhibited both in the North and in the South by a few misguided men; and that such opposition and resistance shall not fail to meet our unceasing rebuke and condemnation.

The Executive Committee of the Industrial Exhibition to be held in London has just issued the following Circular to the Governors and Committees of the several States, which we publish for the benefit of all interested in the forthcoming display of the industry of all nations.

The appropriation of a portion of our national marine to convey to Europe the products of American industry is a noble act, and worthy an enlightened age in which the arts and sciences are fostered by Government. Nothing is better calculated to impress other Governments with just notions of the importance of our own and our ability to protect American interests than a fair exhibition of our works of art, industry, genius, and skill. Nothing is a more sure preventive of war than such an exhibition of the evidences of the blessings of peace—nothing better calculated to overcome prejudices and tend to the preservation of peace than such use of our vessels of war, to conquer by love and make captive the hearts of the people of other nations."

Circular of the Executive Committee of the United States on the Industrial Exhibition of 1851.

ROOMS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE, WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 22, 1850.

The Central Authority of the United States for the Industrial Exhibition to be held in London in May, 1851, issued in June last to the Governors of the different States and Territories a formal request that they would appoint a local committee for their respective States, in order that the citizens thereof might possess every facility for the representation of their various products at this exhibition of the industry, genius, and skill of all nations.

In conformity with this request, the Executive Committee has been advised of the appointment of committees to act in behalf of the citizens of the following States, viz. Maine, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Mississippi, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, South Carolina, Alabama, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Indiana.

As it is supposed that the citizens of States which have not, through their Governors, responded to the request, would be disappointed on discovering, when too late to be remedied, that their productions were to be precluded appearing at an exhibition from which they had perhaps anticipated great advantages, the Executive Committee is induced to make another call upon these States through their Chief Executive officers. The articles must be shipped in time to reach London prior to the first day of March, subsequent to which they cannot be admitted to the exhibition; therefore, the Executive Committee is impelled earnestly to solicit the earliest attention to the subject.

The Commissioners in London have appropriated to the whole United States 85,000 square feet of space, of which the one-half is to be occupied by passages. To distribute or assign this ground to the several States in proportion to their area or population would unquestionably lead to a very unequal distribution in proportion to the actual demands of each—giving to one State a great excess of space, such as would be found entirely unnecessary for the exhibition of its productions, while that assigned to another would be so circumscribed as to require the rejection of articles of value and interest. It is, therefore, of the first importance that each State furnish, as early as possible, an estimate of the amount of space it will be able credibly to fill, recollecting that the character of the articles rather than the quantity should be considered.

To those States which make no report through their committees before the 1st of December, specifying the amount of space required, no allotment will be made, but the entire amount will be immediately assigned to those which have made report, in proportion to the requirements of each, and publication thereof be made accordingly.

To these regulations, required by existing circumstances, attention is respectfully solicited by the Executive Committee. The committee is highly gratified in being able to state that such assurance has been received from the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Navy as to justify the expectation that a public vessel will be commissioned to convey to London all articles (destined for the exhibition) which may be approved by the Central Authority.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Executive Committee.

By order of the Executive Committee: PETER FORCE, Chairman. JOS. C. G. KENNEDY, Secretary Executive Committee.

Gov. BELL, of Texas, has issued a proclamation referring the question of the acceptance or rejection of the Texas Boundary Bill to the people of Texas, who are to vote upon it as soon as it shall be convenient for the county chief justices to hold the election polls for that purpose.

Mr. WILLIAM E. GILBERT, in the employ of the Ordnance Department, was killed at San Antonio (Texas) on the 21st ultimo. He received two wounds, both of which were mortal, from a pistol (a revolver) shot by a Mr. Yarrington. One of the balls entered the right side and penetrated the heart, and the other went through the neck, severing the jugular vein. Mr. Yarrington, it is stated, acted in self defense. Mr. Gilbert having broke a cane over his shoulder and inflicted a shot wound in his back with a revolver. He was admitted to bail in the sum of \$1,000.

The New Orleans Picayune has the following late intelligence from Mexico, gathered from files of papers from Tampico to the 25th, and from the city of Mexico to the 18th ultimo:

The returns of the election for President, which had just been held, were beginning to come in pretty freely. It was not known positively who was elected, though the chances appear to us to be in favor of ARISTA, though the *Defensor* of Tampico considers ALMONTE'S election certain. Arista, though supported by the whole Government influence, did not poll near so strong a vote as had been expected. Aguacalientes and some other places voted for Santa Anna. Arista carried the State of Tamaulipas, and probably San Luis Potosi. The State of Mexico has probably voted for Almonte. Michoacan went for Gomez Pedraza. Gen. Brava and Riva Palacio received a strong support in many places.

The returns so far look very confused, and it is not possible to tell who is elected. The vote is given by States, and the right of suffrage is extremely limited. Should Almonte be elected, it will be a triumph of the extreme Federal or Democratic party, the *puros calientes*, as they are called. Arista and Rosa belong to the Moderate Republican school of politics. Whether the election will result in a revolution or a pronunciamento remains to be seen, though, judging from the past history of Mexico, such an event would not be at all improbable.

The 16th of September, the great Mexican anniversary, was celebrated with great pomp.

The Mexican Government has taken the alarm at the movements of the Indians on the northern frontier. ARISTA, the Secretary of War, has issued a kind of general order, in which he alludes to the treaty of Guadalupe as binding the United States to keep the savages from making incursions into the Mexican territory. He then says that the United States is engaged in driving the Indians out of all that territory which formerly belonged to Mexico, and that the ejected savages will come within the Mexican limits, and after getting a foothold under pretence of amicable intentions, will vent their ferocity upon the defenceless inhabitants. On this account no Indians are on any account to be permitted to cross the frontier. In another document Arista quotes the words of the treaty, and calls on the President to bring it to the notice of the United States, in order that our Government may comply with its obligations.

The *Monitor Republicano*, the official organ of the Mexican Government, alludes to the statement that in April last an agent of the Southern States visited that capital incognito, in order to propose a plan of a confederation between Mexico and the Southern States. The *Monitor* denies on authority this statement, asserting that it is false from beginning to end; that the Government was unaware even of the existence of such an agent; that consequently the plan alluded to never was proposed to the Mexican Cabinet; was never discussed therein; and that the British Minister never has addressed a word to the Mexican Government on such a subject. Thus this wonderful story falls to pieces.

The Governor of the State of Chihuahua sends to the General Government a letter complaining bitterly of outrages committed in the town of El Paso, by another party of three hundred Texans. (Several others had previously been subjects of complaint.) The letter urgently calls for the assistance of the Supreme Government in repressing these disorders.

BUTLER has been appointed General of Filisola's division, that officer having died recently.

The *Eco del Comercio* says that D. Tomas Murphy has been appointed Minister to Great Britain, in place of Dr. Moro.

On the 16th ultimo the railroad between Vera Cruz and San Juan was inaugurated.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.—In the Convention on Tuesday the report of the Committee of Thirteen as to the proper mode of bringing subjects for examination before the Convention, and the reference of them to different committees, was taken up. A motion was made by Mr. STANARD, of Richmond, to lay on the table, for the present, that portion of the report which refers to the subject of the basis of representation to a committee, to be composed of an equal number from each of the four political divisions of the State. He expressed his determination to move hereafter to amend the report, so as to constitute the committee in numbers according to the representation of the four divisions. The motion to lay on the table was carried by an almost entirely sectional vote—the East voting aye, the West no. The whole report was then ordered to be laid on the table until the next day.

The remainder of the day, and all of Wednesday, was occupied in discussing the report of the committee on rules of order to govern the deliberations of the Convention. On Thursday the Convention was again occupied with a discussion on that part of the report of the Committee of Thirteen relating to the basis of representation.

NAVY.—The U. S. ship *St. Lawrence*, Capt. PAULDING, sailed from Bremen on the 2d instant.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *John Adams*, Commander POWELL, from and for the coast of Africa, was at Madeira on the 12th ultimo; also, the sloop-of-war *Dale*, Com. PETERSON, from New York for the coast of Africa.

RHODE ISLAND BANK CASE.—The Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island has just made a decision in the case of J. W. Atwood and others against the Rhode Island Agricultural Bank and its stockholders. The bank failed in 1843, its assets falling far short of its liabilities, and the action was brought to test the liability of the stockholders for the deficiency under the tenure of its charter. The Court decided "that the stockholders were liable to make up the deficiency of the capital stock, so far as is necessary to pay the debts of the bank, no stockholder to be liable beyond the amount of his stock, and the deficiency to be made up by each stockholder, in proportion to the amount of his stock."

Various important measures are proposed to the next Missouri Legislature. Among them are a reasonable homestead exemption law, the election of Judges by the people, the repeal of the law limiting the rate of interest to six per cent., the repeal of the small note law, the re-organization of the Bank of Missouri, and a limited partnership law.

TRIPLET HALL, NEW YORK.—This new Hall is capable of seating 3,471 persons, viz. on the floor, 2,009; first gallery, 833; second gallery, 629. Some hundreds more might be accommodated standing; but all the seats are numbered, and the tickets which are sold have numbers corresponding with the seats, so as to prevent a rush or any confusion on the opening of the doors. The prices fixed for the tickets range from three to eight dollars.

JENNY LIND'S first concert in this Hall took place on Thursday evening. These concerts are to be continued three a week (Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday or Saturday evenings) so long as the public manifest a desire to attend them. No time is set for Miss Lind's departure from New York.

The Charles County Agricultural Society will hold its third annual exhibition on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of next week, at Mount Bleak, adjoining the town of Port Tobacco. It is a pleasing duty to note these annual exhibitions of the skill and enterprise of our Maryland farmers. Under the healthful influence of county agricultural societies numerous sections of what was originally the most fertile portion of our State—but which from constant tillage had become mere worn out land—have improved with astonishing rapidity, and in no quarter has this beneficial influence been felt in a greater degree than in Charles county. We observe that the Hon. Wm. D. MERRICK will deliver the annual address before the Association.—*Balt. Amer.*

FORGERS OF LAND WARRANTS SENTENCED.—In the United States District Court, at Baltimore, on Thursday last, Henry Kehren and August Kesting, two of the Germans convicted of transmitting forged papers to the Pension Office in this city, to obtain land warrants, were sentenced to be confined in the Penitentiary for a period of ten years each. The *Baltimore Clipper* says:

"WM. OGDEN NILES, Esq. of Washington, through whose unwearied exertions in the public service these frauds were, in the first place, ferreted out, and subsequently brought to successful trial, received yesterday a written commendation, signed by the grand and petit jurors and law officers of the Court, for the ability and zeal exhibited by him in bringing the parties to justice."

Subjoined are copies of two letters referring in a very interesting manner to the political position assumed by Mr. WEBSTER at the moment when the late crisis in the public affairs of this country began to assume a threatening aspect. The Hon. ISAAC HILL, of New Hampshire, we need not remind the reader, has long been a prominent man in the Democratic ranks, and in that capacity has uniformly been an opponent of Mr. Webster in the struggles of the two parties. But when the Union was in danger he felt that his country had stronger claims upon him than his party, and he did not hesitate to express his decided approbation of the course of Mr. Webster in his efforts to avert the impending national calamity. The frankness and magnanimity of Mr. Hill's behavior, in this instance, do him the highest honor, while they place in an exalted light the enlarged patriotism of the great statesman who has been able to win so marked a tribute of praise from a political opponent.

[Boston Courier.]

Mr. Hill to Mr. Webster.

CONCORD, (N. H.) APRIL 17, 1850.

DEAR SIR: For the last eight years, partially in ill health, I have been more a looker-on than an active participant in the political movements of the day. I have at times sometimes regretted the slavery agitation in the halls of Congress, marred and mutilated, as they have, much of the legitimate and proper action of that body. With the power of prophecy, the presence of Washington fastened in letters of adamant a rebuke on the spirit of disunion, which time can never obliterate. With this early impression fixed on my mind, I hardly need say that I have been gratified beyond measure with the course taken by the great statesman of the Senate, thus far, in the present session.

In relation to your senior in that body, during the days I was at Washington I was struck with admiration at the temper which would not be provoked into controversy when taunts were thrown at so the maintenance of favorite theories and opinions.

The death of Mr. Calhoun has proved that a great man may be wrong in many things, and yet pass off as on a sea of glory.

I was in the Senate chamber on the exciting occasion of the reading of the last effort of that truly great, but, as I have believed, long-misguided and now deeply-lamented man. My old resentments in opposition to nullification were revived, and so expressed in the progress of that hearing, and I should on the impulse of the moment have answered him in a different temper from that which you displayed in your great speech afterwards. On reading the first imperfect report of it, I saw, at once, how much better to the nervous system than your kindly answer that night had been my own. During the four weeks which I passed at Washington last winter, I will confess to you that, at first, my concern on account of an anticipated alienation and disruption of our glorious Union threw all party differences into the background; it exceeded, if possible, the anxiety I felt when there seemed to be no chance of escaping a conflict of blood between one of the old states and the Confederation, of which she was a part, some seventeen years previous.

In the progress of these four weeks, I was pleased to perceive new evidences of attachment to the Union, no less on the part of nearly every man coming from a slaveholding State, than on the part of those coming from States claiming to be free. I came to the conclusion that not a man in a Southern State had been so thoroughly converted as I had been in this assuming my most ardent friends.

But my only purpose in writing you this letter is to say that, in defiance of what the press of either party may bear upon the surface, all that is of value in the sound discrimination and good sense of the people will declare in favor of the great principles of your late Union SPEECH in the Senate.

I am, with great respect, your ob't serv't,

ISAAC HILL.

Mr. Webster's Reply to Mr. Hill.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 20, 1850.

DEAR SIR: I regard such a letter from you as that of the 17th of this month as an extraordinary and gratifying incident in my life. For a long course of years we have belonged to opposing parties, espoused opposite measures, and supported for high office men of very different political opinions.

We have not, however, taken different views of duty in respect to the maintenance of the Constitution of the United States. From your voice, or your pen, any more than from mine, there never has proceeded a sentiment hostile to "that unity of government which constitutes us one people."

And now, when we are no longer young, a state of things has arisen seriously interrupting the harmony and mutual good will which have hitherto existed between different parts of the country, exciting violent animosities, impeding the regular and ordinary progress of the Government, and fraught with mischiefs of every description. And all this has its origin in certain branches of the slavery question, which, as it appears to me, are either quite unimportant in themselves, or clearly settled and determined by the constitution.

All this I have seen with that keen regret which you have experienced yourself, and which cannot but be a common feeling with all reflecting men who are lovers of their country.

To this unhappy state of the public mind I have felt it my duty to address myself, not in language of irritation, crimination, or menace, but in words of peace, patriotic sympathy, and fraternal regard. My effort has been, and will be, to the full extent of my power, to cause the billows of useless and dangerous domestic controversy to sleep and be still.

I am as fully aware of other men of what is to be expected from such attempts. In highly excited times it is far easier to fan and feed the flames of passion and discord than to subdue them; and in such times he who counsels moderation is in danger of being regarded as failing in his duty to party.

These consequences I willingly meet; these dangers I encounter without hesitation—being resolved to throw myself, with whatever weight may belong to me, unreservedly into the scale of Union. Where Washington led I am willing to follow, at a vast distance, indeed, and with unequal but no faltering steps.

The speech which you commend so much above and its merits I submit to the political party to which I belong, and to the wise and patriotic men of all parties in the generation in which I live; and I cheerfully leave it, with the principles and sentiments which it avows, to the judgment of posterity, if I may flatter myself that any thing spoken or written by me will be remembered long enough to come before that impartial and august tribunal.

I am, with great regard, your obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Hon. ISAAC HILL.

THE NEW STRAITS ARCTIC, which sails to-day from New York for Liverpool, is 3,000 tons measurement, 300 larger than the Atlantic. Her main deck, 284 feet; draught, when fully loaded, 19 feet; height from bottom of keel to officers' promenade deck, 44 feet; beam, 46 feet.

She has two engines, each having a cylinder of 35 inches in diameter, with 10 feet stroke, working expansively for half its length. The diameter of the wheels is 35½ feet; length of floats 12 feet, and depth 2 feet. These engines weigh 750 tons, and their boilers will contain 150 tons of water, of which they evaporate 8,000 gallons an hour, consuming 2½ tons of anthracite coal an hour. The engine cost \$230,000. The whole cost of the ship, including machinery, was about \$600,000.

Capt. LUCE is her commander, assisted by four junior officers, a purser, and a surgeon; the entire ship's company including engineers, firemen, &c., amounts to 129 men.

NATURALIZATION IN NEW YORK.—The number of foreigners who have, since the commencement of the present year, declared their intention in the city of New York to become citizens of the United States, is 4,599; and the number of those who have already taken out the final papers necessary to citizenship is 881. In the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court the number of naturalizations for the same length of time is 382, while the declarations are 996, making a total for the city of 5,190 declarations and 1,128 naturalizations.

A very curious medical discovery has lately been made in Paris—it is the method of curing instantaneously scalds, by applying a small jet of fire upon the ear of the side affected. This treatment, known and employed for ages among the Scythians, in Persia, and in Portugal, is now only in actual use in some parts of Corsica. Several experiments have lately been made by some of the most eminent physicians of Paris, and with astonishing success. Persons who have been for months afflicted with the scalds have been instantly cured by this light and innocent burning.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.

It is not easy to determine which party deserves the palm of absurdity and wickedness upon the subject of slavery—the fanatics of the North or the fanatics of the South. The resolutions of each are equally monstrous, and the designs of each are equally reasonable. Hating each other intensely, they combine for a common object—the dissolution of the Union. The late papers bring us some precious specimens of this spirit on both sides.

At a Convention of the Abolitionists of Pennsylvania, one of the principal speakers is reported as follows:

"The revolution of 1776 and its heroes were all failures. He hoped that the abolition revolution would not prove equally abortive. Washington was a mere nothing: He will be forgotten when the names of those present, providing he proves himself a good abolitionist, will have his name embalmed. He looked to the women under his eye to furnish one of their number greater in every respect than the 'Father of his country.' Common men, he said, would make very good Baptists, Methodists, Whigs, Democrats, Andrew Jacksons, or General Washingtons; but it required something more to make a good abolitionist. Thence he diverted the attention of the audience to Mr. President Fillmore. George Washington, he contended, was as infamous and vile for signing the act of 1793 as Mr. Fillmore is for signing the act of 1850; both gentlemen are infamous; both laws are infamous. He did not care for the Constitution; he would not give a sixpence for the Union if its spirit and intent was to reconcile an enormity so wicked."

"The speaker then returned to the question of the revolution of 1776. He regarded that event as a mere song, and hardly worthy of notice in history. Were it not for the grave stones on Bunker Hill, [the monument] who would ever know that there had been a war for liberty or human rights in this country? [Strangers as it may seem, this blasphemy was applauded with silence.] But the abolition war—that would be an event to live in history, and outline the lives of others. Its consummation would be Heaven-born; its results acceptable in the eyes of the Redeemer."

The Charleston Mercury publishes the following resolutions, adopted by the Charleston rites at a late meeting of the company:

"Whereas South Carolina, in common with her sister Southern States, has exhausted the language of threats and remonstrance in her appeals against the oppression of the Federal Government, and the time seems near at hand when the defense of her rights, history, and freedom must depend on the last stern argument—the sword and the bayonet:

1. Resolved, That it becomes the duty of every man in South Carolina to have himself armed, with all the means which God has given him, to defend her homes, her interests, and her honor.

2. Resolved, That this company cheerfully pledges itself to the noble cause of Southern rights, and stands ready to do its utmost in any post our State may assign."

Our next specimen shall be from the other side. At the meeting of the New York Evangelical Congregational Association these resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That while we recognize the obligation to obey the laws of the land, we make an exception in the case of all such provisions as contravene the 'higher law' of God.

Resolved, That we advise all persons to render every useful aid and comfort to fugitive slaves, just the same as if there were no law in the land forbidding it."

The main difficulty in respect to the first of these resolutions is, that the "higher law" is construed pretty much on Gen. Jackson's principle of every man for himself. If we are to refuse to carry out the plain provisions of the constitution because the "higher law" of God forbids slavery, then we certainly have no right to avail ourselves of the protection of the constitution in other respects. We must take it as we find it, or reject it; take it all or repudiate it all. It is a compact; we must keep it or break it. We cannot do both.

We cannot divide our allegiance and hold to one section while we repudiate another. We like the course of the Quakers in this respect as well as in a great many others. We believe that law, as well as slavery, contravenes the "higher law" of God, and so do a great many other people; but they do not on that account refuse to obey the law or to pay their taxes. They counsel no disobedience, and even where the laws bear directly against them in their conscientious convictions, they offer only a passive resistance.

We will balance the Congregational resolutions by the following from South Carolina:

"Resolved, That we, the undersigned, as a portion of the citizens of St. Bartholomew's Parish, who send our produce to market and receive our goods and supplies by water carriage, pledge ourselves solemnly not to employ any of the coasters owned or manned by a citizen or citizens of a non-slaveholding State, for any purpose whatever.

Resolved, That in the present political condition of the country, it is contrary to the interests of South Carolina to patronize or encourage the transitory residence of the hired laborers from the North, among us, and that we will use all the means in our power to prevent it."

And now we will give some specimens of a milder tone, and more in accordance with the dictates of patriotism and the teachings of religion:

The following resolutions were passed at a Convention of the Christian Denomination, held in Marion, New York:

"Resolved, That we consider the personal freedom of every human being to be a sacred right of his nature; and that slavery, therefore, in this country, and in every other, is a great infraction of the rights of humanity; that it is not a natural relation; and that we entertain the belief, and cherish the hope that the tendency to improvement inseparable from the nature of man, the teaching and spirit of the Christian religion, with the beneficent workings of the great Providence, which tend to cause the world to grow wiser, and to the glory of God's moral government, will finally abolish this relation from the face of the earth.

"Resolved, That to move the evil of slavery, it should be approached with no partisan motives; that the love of humanity, rendered wise by the consciousness of the present imbecility of all human society, should temper every word we write or utter upon this subject; that we consider no part of the Union as being justified in boasting an exclusiveness of sin over another; and that, forever regarding the fraternal ties which unite the different parts of our country together, we ought to treat with kindness and esteem the good men and women of the South, whose birth and education have been providential, east in a region of country inheriting the system of slavery."

So far as the fugitive slave bill only meets the compact of the constitution, we are for it; so far as it goes beyond that compact, we are against it. So long as we avail ourselves of the patriotism and take the numerous benefits of the constitution, we will hold to it. We will do all for slavery that we agreed to do, and we will do that fairly, honestly,